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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1921.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FANS.

THE HOT WEATHER IS HERE
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Lodges
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My Mixture
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DINNER RINGS

OF
UNEXCELLED BEAUTY.

THE JEWELLERS & CO.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Under Cable to the China Mail)

BIG FIGHT RECEIPTS

FIVE THOUSAND SOCIETY WOMEN TO WITNESS CONTEST

A \$50,000 WAGER.

Receipts for tickets for the prize fight up to the present amount to \$160,000. The ring will be 20 feet square instead of 18 feet as reported. It is estimated that there will be a record attendance of people, including 5,000 society women. After a \$50,000 wager was registered in New York yesterday betting slumped owing to the Carpenter money.

A ROSEFUL PORTENT

LEADING SINN FEINERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

The Imperial House of Commons members, Messrs. Arthur John Macneil, E. Duggan and M. Staines, all leading Sinn Fein members, have been released from Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. Dublin is very excited over the release and hopes of settlement are increasing.

IRELAND'S REVENUE

IMPORT DUTIES RAISED

WASHINGTON, June 30. The administration's permanent tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives contains no official estimate of revenue, but the revenue is estimated unofficially at 72 dollars annually compared with \$300 million before the war. The bill raises the duties on most of the imports now but makes no notable additions to the free list.

WORDS OF EMPIRE

PRINCE'S APPEAL FOR CLOSER IMPERIAL INTERCOURSE

Enthusiastic speeches were made at a dinner given by the Colonial Office to Messrs. Meighen, Hughes, Smart and Gitch. The Prince of Wales spoke. The keynote of the Dominion's representatives was that a link in the Empire was the Crown. Mr. Meighen hoped that of the help apparent were now an established convention. Mr. Smart visited the Prince of Wales to visit South Africa. The Prince responded, appealing for closer imperial intercourse and improved communications, especially airtel.

SYMBOL OF UNITY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON STATUE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A statue of George Washington, a gift in the commonwealth from Virginia was unveiled in Trafalgar Square by Lord Curzon, who accepted it on behalf of the British Government. He welcomed the statue as a symbol of indissoluble unity between the two branches of the English-speaking race who could not merely engage never to fight again but could do much to prevent other nations from fighting.

AFRICA AND GERMANY.

RESOLUTION TO TERMINATE STATE OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, June 30. The House of Representatives has adopted the joint report of the Senate and House of Representatives conferences on the resolution terminating the state of war with Germany and Austria.

FRANCE'S POPULATION

2,300,000 LESS THAN IN 1911.

PARIS, June 30. The census returns give a population of 26,000,000, excluding a large number of troops in the Rhineland. The total is 2,300,000 less than in 1911.

AMERICAN ARMY REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, July 1. President Harding has signed a bill reducing the regular army to 150,000 men by October 1.

GREEK ANSWER TO ALLIES

PARIS, June 29. The answer of the Greek Government thanks the Allies for their offer of mediation but says that the situation is such that only military success can lead to a decision.

WINSTON TURNS

SOUTH AFRICAN BEATS ALONSO.

At Wimbledon in the final of the Wimbledon tennis tournament (South Africa) beat Alonso (Spain) 10-8 in the challenge.

AT THE THEATRE

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FROM PARIS
EVENING AND AFTERNOON
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SILK HOSIERY
AND
AMERICAN LADY
CORSETS.

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Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

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60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1921.

DIVORCE AGAIN.

With over three hundred divorces in one recent week at Hong Kong, the saying is, "one thing is sure, and another, there is particularly interest in a book published by the Reverend R. H. Charles, D. D., Archdeacon of Westminster, dealing with Christ's sayings on Divorce. It is expected to be an eye-opener to the ecclesiastical irreconcilables who—not being as learned in Biblical lore as they ought to be—have been taking it for granted that Christ was anti-divorce. It was by reading the Talmud that Dr. Charles thought of this argument for the settling of an old and vexatious controversy. The *Expository Times* agrees that his book should settle it, once for all. The title is "The Teaching of the New Testament on Divorce," (Williams and Norgate 6s) and it makes it very clear that the teaching of the ecclesiasticalists. There are four relevant passages, two in Matthew, chapters 5 and 19, one in Mark, chapter 10, and one in Luke, c. 16. All four are based upon Deuteronomy 22:22 and 24:1 and 2. The Jewish law of death for the adulterers held good up to and during Christ's times, and for a year or two longer. It was then abolished, probably owing to pressure by the Roman authorities. But it was the law at the time He spoke. Divorce for adultery was not necessary while death was the penalty. That would be taken for granted. That was obvious. If the capital penalty was not enforced, no doubt it was often evaded, as occurred in the

Fourth Gospel case. "certainly then the husband could divorce her," says Dr. Charles. After A.D. 30, when the death-penalty was abolished he was even bound to divorce her. Then why did the Pharisees ask Jesus if it was lawful for a man to put away his wife? Dr. Charles explains. Deuteronomy 24:1 and 2 says a man shall give his wife a bill of divorcement if he "hath found some unseemly thing in her," and adds that "she may go and be another man's wife." This "unseemly thing," whatever it was, could not be adultery, since the penalty for that was death. The definition of this "unseemly thing" was a vexed question among the Jews, and many of them divorced their wives for flimsy reasons. Many others regarded this as "scandalous and wrong." This controversy lasted a century before Christ's time, was raging then, and would be well known to Him. It was "the burning question of the day." When the Pharisees "tempted" him with their interrogatory about divorce law, but listen to Dr. Charles' own words here—

"Accordingly, when the Pharisees came to Jesus, tempting Him, they did not ask Him if a man could divorce his wife for adultery. They knew that. They were all agreed upon that. What they asked was whether he could divorce her 'for every cause.' The phrase was the accepted one in the controversy between the schools of Hillel and Shammai. It referred to the 'unseemly thing' of Deuteronomy, to which the Hillelites gave a wide interpretation, while the Shammaiites tried to stem the degradation of marriage due to that interpretation by insisting on the unseemly thing being something serious. In short, the Pharisees came to Jesus in the hope that He would make an enemy of the one school by deciding in favour of the other."

Neither did He had any doubt about divorce for adultery. Adultery

was itself divorce. Here then is the conclusion of the Venerable Archdeacon, which we trust will come better as from him than from us.

"Since therefore, our Lord's statement on divorce condemned only those who put away their wives on inadequate grounds, and since these statements explicitly in Matthew and implicitly in Mark admit the right of divorce on the ground of adultery, it follows that there is no justification whatever in Christ's teaching for the attitude assumed by a large body of ecclesiasticalists who, at the present day, deny the right of divorce in the case of adultery, and the right of subsequent remarriage to the guiltless person, and, in the case of such remarriage, refuse such persons Communion—in other words, excommunicate them. Of these ecclesiasticalists, who lord it so mercilessly over the heritage committed to them, we may say, with the Old Testament prophet, that by their misrepresentations, unconscious for the most part, 'they have made the heart of the righteous sad,' and that, like their forefathers in the New Testament, they are making void the teaching of Christ by their traditions."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Messrs Lammert Bros. advertise an auction sale of varied lots for 10.30 a.m. to-morrow.

At noon to-morrow Messrs Lammert Bros. will auction the entire business and goodwill of the Hongkong Art Store Co., 75 Woosung Street, Yaumatei.

The following reductions in the price of butter are notified by the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.—"Dairy," \$1.45 per lb.; "Dairyman's," \$1.35 per lb.; and "Pastry," \$1.15 per lb.

The four-storey building at Des Vaux Road Central previously owned by the C. E. Warren Company has been sold to a Chinese Syndicate for \$130,000. At about the beginning of this year the same building was purchased by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for \$80,000 only.

Kinema patrons are reminded that the first performance in the Wo Ping Theatre, opposite the Central Market which has been secured by Hongkong Amusement Ltd., as an addition to their already big list of cinemas will take place to-day and will include a film featuring Jack Dempsey, a Harold Lloyd Comedy and a vaudeville act. The highest price charged will be 60 cents.

As showing the difficulties under which business is at present conducted between Europe and the Far East, the following example is illuminating. A cable consisting of four words, which included the address, was despatched from Liverpool at 12.20 p.m. on June 18 and did not reach its destination in Shanghai until 5.4 p.m. on June 24. Comment is needless.

Among Shanghai's recent visitors is Miss Ruth Wood, civil service chemist of the United States Public Health Service who is there on a brief visit prior to her departure for Peking. It is interesting to note that Miss Wood is one of those chemists who was instrumental in the culmination of an effective cure for leprosy after years of research and experiment. Miss Wood acted as assistant to Dr. Arthur L. Dean, professor of chemistry and President of the University of Hawaii for the past two years in carrying out experiments in the laboratories of Honolulu University for a cure of the horrible disease.

In a circular to all active and reserve officers of the Shanghai V.C. the commandant, Col. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., states—On behalf of officers of the Corps I presented a framed photograph of the officers, as taken on May 8 last to Major General Sir George Kirkpatrick and a similar one to our Civil Commandant. The former writes, "Will you please thank your officers for the framed photograph of the officers of the S.V.C. It will be much treasured by me and will always remind me of an instructive inspection and enjoyable visit to the Corps." Mr. Brooke Smith has asked me to convey to the officers his thanks for the photograph and sincere appreciation of their kindness in making the gift.

LOST OVERBOARD.

On arrival in Hongkong yesterday afternoon from Shanghai the master of the s.s. "Sam Maru" reported that a sailor apprentice had been lost overboard the previous day.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY. (CHAMBERLAIN'S) Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needing glowing testimonials to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows the value. It has been named for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COUNSEL AS WITNESS.

SUMMARY COURT INCIDENT.

STOCKINGS AND SINGLET.

A DISPUTED SAMPLE.

The somewhat unusual spectacle of counsel for the defence giving evidence from the witness box and submitting himself to cross-examination by "his learned friend" was presented yesterday in an action heard in the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood).

The hearing of the case occupied the whole day and was reported in part in last night's *China Mail*. It was a claim brought by the Steung Lok company against the Seng Hin firm for the recovery of \$632 alleged to be due for a quantity of ladies stockings and singlets sold and delivered. The counsel engaged in the case were Mr. C. E. Mason, who appeared to support the claim, and Mr. G. R. Haywood, who defended.

On behalf of the plaintiffs it was contended that 20 dozen singlets and 80 dozen stockings were delivered to the defendants who, however, refused to pay for them on the ground that they were not up to sample. The issue of the case was, Mr. Mason pointed out to the Judge, as to whether the samples produced in Court by the defendants where the samples on which the sale was based or whether there had been some substitution. Evidence was called yesterday to support the plaintiffs' contention that the samples produced were not of the samples shown to the defendants when the contract was arranged but were superior articles to which the goods sold were admittedly inferior.

Yesterday afternoon after calling witnesses to prove that the samples produced were the samples upon which the contract was based Mr. Haywood entered the witness box in order to give evidence as to what occurred when the goods were opened up in the presence of himself and Mr. Mason. Counsel told the Judge that he was distinctly under the impression that the assistant manager of the plaintiff firm admitted on that occasion that the singlets produced were a true sample but, after some hesitation and a conference with his *soli*, he denied this in the case of the stockings.

Mr. Mason: You are of rather an excitable temperament are you not?

Mr. Haywood: Yes, unfortunately, I am, very.

Mr. Mason: I think I had been pulling your leg down there that afternoon.

Mr. Haywood: Oh, I do not take any notice of that.

Mr. Mason: You were walking up and down the room and I suggest that you were not in a position to know exactly what was happening?

Mr. Haywood: It was rather a serious matter for me and for my clients. I handed you the sample and was the leading spirit of the thing.

His Honour (to Mr. Mason): You agree that I will have to disbelieve one set of witnesses don't you?

Mr. Mason: Yes.

His Honour: Well I am inclined to disbelieve yours.

Mr. Mason: Disbelieve mine?

His Honour: Yes, I shall not require to hear Mr. Haywood.

Briefly addressing His Honour, Mr. Mason said that it was evident that the goods were ordered by mistake. The defendants had never intended, he submitted, to take delivery and were doing their best to get out of a bad bargain. The samples they had produced to the Court were stated to be Japanese made goods yet the defendants said they were intended for the Army trade. In view of the strong anti-Japanese feeling existing there any man attempting to sell these goods in Amoy would be mobbed. It was obvious that the defendants were either rogues or else they were disloyal.

His Honour: The only question is as to what amount of credit has to be given to the witnesses of one side or the other. Having heard the evidence I accept that put forward by the witnesses for the defence. I hold that the contract was based on the two samples that have been produced.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendants with costs.

EXECUTION COURTESIES.

BOLSHEVIST WHO WAS NOT USED TO BEING SHOT.

Boulshin, who used to be a Bolshevist, Commissary on the Eastern front, says a "Reval message" to the Agency for East Europe, found that a former colleague was in charge of the firing party which was recently to execute him in Moscow. The commissary, recognizing Boulshin, addressed him thus: "I hope you will forgive my men if they miss you the first time. You see (with an apologetic shrug) they are not used to shooting people."

"All right," said Boulshin. "Excuse me if I do not fall the first time. You see I am not used to being shot."

The order to fire being given, Boulshin fell dead.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THIRD READINGS AGREED TO.

After our report of yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council had been closed.

The Attorney-General said:—I move that the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903, be postponed to the next meeting of this Council. This was agreed to.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION. The Attorney-General:—I move that the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900, be also postponed to the next meeting of this Council. This was agreed to.

The Attorney-General:—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to facilitate the enforcement in the Colony of Maintenance Orders made in England or Ireland and vice versa, and to declare the application of the Married Women (Desertion) Ordinance, 1903, and to amend the said Ordinance. The Colonial Secretary:—I beg to second.

The motion was carried, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Attorney-General moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. This was agreed to. The clauses were approved without amendment, except that a misprint was corrected.

On the Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the third reading of the Bill.

This was agreed to and the Bill passed accordingly.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the law relating to criminal procedure in the Supreme Court.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Council went into Committee, approved the Bill clause by clause, and, on the Council being resumed, the third reading of the Bill was approved, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill passed accordingly.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to repeal the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919, and the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Amendment Ordinance, 1920.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Council then went into Committee, approved the Bill clause by clause, and, on the Council being resumed, the third reading of the Bill was approved, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill passed accordingly.

THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend further the law relating to Companies.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Section 7 sub-section (c) the Attorney-General proposed an amendment so that the Clause should read:—(c) by the repeal of the words "unless executed within the Colony" in sub-section (8) thereof.

The Attorney-General, in moving the amendment said:—At present, transfers of shares which are on the local register bear stamp duty at least, they are liable to stamp duty. The recent Stamp Ordinance provided that such transfers should not be stamped here and this amendment is to bring the Companies' Ordinance into agreement with the recent Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock. This refers to registers outside the Colony?

The Attorney-General:—Yes, the register kept, by licence, outside the Colony. The original draft of this Bill was made before the Stamp Ordinance was thought of.

Clause 7, as amended, was approved. On Clause 13, the Attorney-General moved the addition of a sub-section as follows:—

(3) Every Order in Council made under this section shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the first meeting thereof held after the publication of such Order in Council in the *Gazette*, and if a resolution passed at the first meeting of the Legislative Council shall have been laid on the table of the said Council resolving that any such Order in Council shall be rescinded or amended in any manner whatsoever, the said Order in Council shall, without prejudice to anything done thereunder, be deemed to be rescinded, or amended as the case may be, as from the date of publication in the *Gazette* of the passing of such resolution.

The amendment was approved. Clause 19 was amended to read as follows:—

Section 224 of the Companies' Ordinance 1911, is amended by the repeal of the word "smaller" and by the substitution thereof of the word "other," and by the addition of the words "in Council" immediately after the word "Governor" in the third line thereof.

The Attorney-General moved a new clause, 24, as follows:—

24, Section 7 of the Companies' Ordinance 1915, amended by the repeal of the words "unless executed by the transferor within the Colony" in sub-section (2) thereof.

He said:—That, sir, is also an amendment to bring this Bill into line with the recent Stamp Ordinance, it executed here, were liable to duty. The Stamp Ordinance exempts them from all duty and this brings this Ordinance into agreement.

The new clause was approved. This involved a re-numbering of the subsequent sections; this was done, and the remainder of the clauses of the Bill were approved. The Council resumed and the third reading was approved, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The Bill passed accordingly.

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The Bill passed accordingly.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Council adjourned until 2.30 p.m., on July 14th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

HUNGHONG RAILWAY STATION. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,700 on account of Kowloon-Canton Railway Special Expenditure, New Building for block working at Hunghom.

The Chairman:—The Manager of the Railway has recommended, and the Government has agreed to, the closing of Hunghom station at present, as it is unsafe and likely to fall down, and does not seem to be required. He is submitting a plan of the future lay-out of the station and the operation of the railway and the reclamation and that involves in any case, whatever is done in future, the erection of an operation block cabin, of which he has submitted a plan and in making the recommendation for that operating block cabin he writes that it will always be necessary to have a staff there to operate the block section and to make up the trains. He proposes to make arrangements which will enable him to dispense with two pointsmen and no station master or booking clerk will be required. In place of these he is going to appoint two block operators. The cost of the whole work, including the alteration of fencing, levers, rodding, etc., is \$2,700, which he now asks.

Approved.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE LABORATORY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$400 in aid of the vote Education, A.—Director of Education, Other Charges, Laboratory (Queen's College).

The Chairman:—In connection with the laboratory equipment of Queen's College a sum of \$147.41, was spent in the first three months of this year on account of an incident which was sent in March last year, the goods not being received at all in that year. There is a corresponding saving in last year's vote. It is, therefore, necessary to provide for the order given this year for laboratory equipment and this bill of \$447 has nearly exhausted the vote, and there is an anticipated excess of \$381.84; \$400 is asked for to be on the safe side.

Approved.

HARBOUR OFFICE VOTE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Other Charges, Examination Fees.

The Chairman:—More examinations for certificates of competency as masters, mates and engineers have taken place this year than were expected. The total vote allowed for the whole year was \$1,000, and that has been already exhausted by the examinations, which took place between January and June. The fees amount to \$1,050. It is anticipated that nearly \$1,000 will be required for the second half year and this is now asked for.

Approved.

FIVE STOWAWAYS.

Five English stowaways who joined the vessel at Shanghai on her last trip were brought back from Manila on board the s.s. "Golden State" which arrived in Hongkong this morning. They are being returned to Shanghai.

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SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI RICE.

SITUATION CAUSING ANXIETY.

DEALERS THREATEN TO CLOSE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 30.

The situation created by Shanghai rice dealers' proposed licensing of rice shops is causing much anxiety. Dealers continue to threaten to close their shops on July 1. A Municipal Council proclamation advises that premises be kept open. Intimidation will be punished without the least leniency.

BRITISH SUPREME COURT.

NEW CHIEF JUDGE.

A UNIQUE CEREMONY.

[China Mail Special.]

Mr. Justice Skinner Turner was formally announced as chief judge of the British Supreme Court in China. Sir Everard Fraser (the British Consul General) and other officials were present at the unique ceremony.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE.

The record of rainfall at the Botanic Gardens during the month of June, 1921, supplied by Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department is as follows:—

1st	2.14
2nd	—
3rd	—
4th	—
5th	—
6th	7.8
7th	2.23
8th	.02
9th	2.15
10th	.06
11th	—
12th	17
13th	—
14th	1.06
15th	—
16th	.42
17th	.70
18th	.49
19th	1.51
20th	1.03
21st	1.48
22nd	—
23rd	.19
24th	.18
25th	.05
26th	.01
27th	.37
28th	.21
29th	.15
30th	1.12
Total	16.59 ins.

WHY.

DO ICEBERGS FLOAT?

According to the general rule, to which there are few exceptions, icebergs ought to sink to the bottom of the water instead of floating on the surface, for the cooling of liquids increases its density and makes it heavier in proportion to its size. Frozen water ought, therefore, to be heavier than liquid water—but as a matter of fact it is slightly lighter, the reason being that the water contracts when cooled to within four degrees of the freezing point, and then it commences to expand. As a result, ice is just a little lighter than the water which surrounds it; a difference in density which permits the iceberg to float with about one-eighth of its total volume above the surface and the other seven-eighths below. This submerged section of the iceberg, being concealed, is far more dangerous than the portion which is exposed to view, for in the case of the "Titanic," it is likely to tear a hole in the side of the stanchest ship, even when apparently skirting the berg by several hundred yards.

While the formation of icebergs in the natural way, assures their floating upon the surface of the water, the application of scientific methods may result in the formation of frozen water which shrinks as it cools far below the freezing point, and will therefore sink to the

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HONGKONG TAIWAN REMARK.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A Peking correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: "A famine in North China!" said the rich *taipans* of Hongkong, with whom I was dining. "Yes, I believe I have read something about it in the newspapers. But then this is China, you know, and no one troubles about a famine, least of all the Government. By the way, try the roast quail. It's a special dish in this hotel."

Hongkong was, apparently, not concerned about the famine. One had to journey much farther north before feeling the effects of the great hunger. However, the realities of the situation would have impressed even Hongkong, if it could have seen them.

The road was through the Province of Chili, and we covered a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles. It was a bitterly cold morning—a "five-coat day," as the Chinese call it—and the wind came sweeping across the plains from the snowy heights of Mongolia. It was a brown, desolate wilderness where even the trees seemed to be lacking sustenance. The dry soil was crumbling into sand, while the watercourses were just ravinings filled with stones. Mile after mile we traversed of this appalling desolation until the very monotony numbed the mind.

Yet life existed in this wilderness, a pitiful struggling life, clad in rags and cowed by the wind and continual hunger. Each village we visited, groups of mud huts hardly distinguishable from the monotonous landscape, showed signs of life as the convoy with food approached. Old men and women, bowed and wrinkled, crept forward with a senile grin on their faces; tottering children were dragged by mothers anxious that they should be the first to be fed; tall lank labourers from the fields, a look of dull despair on their faces, lounged about listlessly; even the very pariah dogs of the village gathered round us, licking their chops expectantly.

In a large shed of the village, over which were flying the American and Red Cross flags, the distribution of food was made. Huge round pots, built into fire-boxes, were used for cooking. Sacks of grain were carried into the shed, while the crowd of villagers hung around, whining and cringing and waving their strips of bamboo, which entitled them to food.

Everywhere one hears stories of the great fight the people made against the famine. The Chinese have a wonderful amount of endurance combined with the stoicism of the Asiatic. For two seasons their fields had been denied rain, and in the third season came a devastating plague of locusts. The peasants struggled through one calamity after another. First the household goods were sold to provide food. Then as the household was denuded of utensils, the field implements had to go. Even the very roofs of the houses they lived in were sold, so that some villages have a startling resemblance to the shelled villages of Flanders.

The few that remained on the land are now in a state of absolute destitution. The whole of the people in this area have been set back a matter of five years. They are hopelessly in debt, their land and crops being mortgaged for years to come. One of the chief forms of relief has been to give seed to the peasants in order to prepare for the coming season. Some were busy ploughing and sowing in the districts through which we passed, men and boys being yoked to the plough, as all the cattle had been sold. The harvest will be in June, and the long terrible wait for the rains has again begun.

CHINA COAST.

SHIPPING PERSONALS.

LATEST CHANGES.

Captain W. J. Roberts, of the "Wuhu," is on leave.
Captain C. R. Meehan has gone master, "Wuhu."
Captain H. A. Walker, of the "Shuntien," is on leave. Captain C. A. Christiansen, from reserve, has gone master, "Shuntien."
Mr. H. Stansfeld, second engineer, "Tatung," is on reserve.
Mr. J. W. Kennedy, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Tatung."
Mr. W. Murray, second officer, "Hansang," has gone acting chief officer, same ship.
Mr. A. Dockwray, chief officer, "Hansang," has gone acting master, same ship.
Captain G. Holmwood, of the "Hansang," is on leave.
Mr. J. Gray, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Koonshing."
Mr. H. W. Chandler, chief officer, "Koonshing," has gone acting master, "Yusang."
Captain W. F. Richard, of the "Yusang," is on reserve.
Mr. W. A. Balch, second officer, "Tungshing," has gone acting chief officer, "Choyang."
Mr. S. King, chief officer, "Choyang," is on reserve.
Mr. A. Pirie, from leave, has gone supernumerary second officer, "Tungshing."
Captain H. Simpson, of the "Loongsang," has gone master, "Wingsang."
Captain S. O. Milford, of the "Wingsang," has gone master, "Yatshing."
Captain D. Skinner, of the "Yatshing," has gone master, "Loongsang."
Mr. H. R. Dobson has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Yusang."
Mr. R. Ferguson, supernumerary second officer, "Loongsang," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Yatshing."
Mr. L. C. Hughes has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Loongsang."

impudently demanded that these stores be specifically marked if it is wished that they be immune from attacks.

Again, certain districts in North China are in the hands of the military, usually a disorderly rabble who loot the countryside at their leisure. It was the practice of soldiers in the Shantung district to commandeer carts. In some places they took carts already loaded with relief supplies, dumped the grain on the ground, and took the vehicles for unimportant work. When eight of the carts were seized and the famine flag burned recently the military authorities promised there would be no recurrence, and now a military escort accompanies the waggon.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF WORK.
It will thus be realised what difficulties face the famine relief organisations. There is no lack of volunteers for the work, particularly Americans, and the international organisation in Peking is in the hands of capable business men. The Chinese Government has given facilities for the free freightage on railways of grain and other supplies. The Government, of course, has its own famine organisation, but there have been sinister rumours in Peking and elsewhere of corrupt officials appropriating funds. It is only fair to say that this is being put a stop to when discovered, and that all accounts now agree that the Government organisation is making more progress.

The international organisation is feeding some two millions, but with its present staff of voluntary workers could easily manage five millions. All that is lacking is the necessary funds. The methods of the organisation are very thorough, and such workers as I saw were enthusiastic. Before giving relief the houses in the village are thoroughly searched, and every effort is made to prevent the food being wasted. The present funds will not carry the people through to the next harvest, and although large amounts of money and stores have been raised in China, it is to America and Europe that the organisation looks for help. "We are just managing to keep the people alive," said an official. "That is all we can do at present."

KWANGSI PLOTTERS.
PRESENCE IN HONGKONG.
CANTON REQUEST TO GOVERNOR.

Today's *Canton Times* contains the following:—
"In a letter to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, the Canton Mechanics Union urge him to respect the friendly relations between Hongkong and the Government in Canton by deporting Young Wing-tai and other Kwangsi plotters who are making use of Hongkong as a base for the propagation of their intrigues against this province. The vernacular papers print the whole text of the letter said to have been addressed to His Excellency on the 29th ult."
The letter reviewed the crimes that were committed by the Kwangsi militarists such as Lu Yung-tung, Chen Ping-kun, Mu Yung-hsin and others who were once nothing but bandits, during their occupation of this province. It also expresses the appreciation of the Cantonese toward the Hongkong Government for its moral support during the last campaign that resulted in the triumphant return of the Cantonese Army which was in exile in another province for more than three years. Now that the Kwangsi militarists are trying to invade this province and Hongkong is being made use of as a base of operation by the agents of the Kwangsi militarists, the Hongkong Government should not tolerate the presence of these plotters which not only endangers the province of Kwangtung but will also disturb the general peace and order of the Colony should they be allowed to propagate their schemes, says the letter. In conclusion, the letter asks H.E. Governor Stubbs to take immediate steps to deport these agents in order to maintain the existing friendly relations between Hongkong and Canton."

Beware of the waitresses in public restaurants for they are heartless creatures—at least this is the opinion of one old gentleman who tried to flirt with one of the pretty waitresses in a public restaurant near the Old City Temple on Wai Oi Maloo. Although the aggressor was old in age, he was young in heart, says the *Canton Times*. Unfortunately for the old bird, the heart of the particular waitress who waited on him was one of stone and no attention was returned for his compliments until he tried to embrace her. It was then that the fun began. The waitress unmercifully splashed a cup of hot tea over the head of the old fellow who roared like a tiger. He tried to demonstrate his prowess as a prize fighter, but before he could do anything rash, onlookers had him held fast. He was ordered out of the place.

In an interview Mrs. Stillman, wife of the millionaire banker and daughter of Mrs. Brown Potter, the actress, confirms the statement that she is considering an offer from a film company to be featured on the screen at a salary of £20,000 a year. By the settlement it was stated, out of court, of the Stillman divorce suit, Mrs. Stillman is to receive £22,350 a year from her husband.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.
NOTICE.


WANTED PUBLIC to know that the undersigned has opened their office here with a branch at Canton, under the name and style of Messrs. LOKUMAL D. KARANEY, as General Importers & Exporters. Management taken over by Mr. L. D. KARANEY.
(Signed) L. D. KARANEY
Hongkong, July 1, 1921.

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Toilet Requisites, etc.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

All preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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Zam-Buk contains No Trace Of Animal Fat or Mineral Poison. Every ingredient in Zam-Buk is scientifically tested in the chemist's laboratory before the pure, rich herbal essences are refined and blended together in special silver-lined vessels. Never at any time during the process of manufacture is Zam-Buk touched by human hands.
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	8th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	7,000	10th July	Madras, London & A'warp.
"KALAN"	7,000	12th July	Madras, London & A'warp.
"MAWLA"	7,000	14th July	Madras, London & A'warp.
"KASHMIR"	7,000	16th July	Madras, London & A'warp.
"KHYBER"	7,000	18th July	Madras, London & A'warp.
"SOMALI"	7,000	20th July	Madras, London & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORRILLA"	5,200	14th July	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	27th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	29th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	5th July	Yokohama and Kobe.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	7th July	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"KALAN"	7,000	10th July	Shanghai and Japan.

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KASHIMA MARU (Omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.
FUJIMORI MARU (Omit, Manila) ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TRUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.
TAKETOTO MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July.

TOYOTOMI MARU ... Thursday, 11th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd July.

MURIMARU MARU ... Thursday, 7th July, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July.

For further information apply to—
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Telephone No. 222.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

EXPECTED DEPARTURE

CHINA COAST, ETC.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

AMOI.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

FOOCHOW.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

SHANGHAI.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

TIENSIN.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

TSINGTAO.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

PUKOW.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

TAKAO.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

KEELUNG.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

MAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

SAIGON.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

SINGAPORE.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

BANGKOK.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

MANILA.

July	Swatow.	Hangchow.
4—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
5—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
6—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
7—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
8—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
9—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
10—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
11—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.
12—J.C.S.N.	Hydrangea.	Hydrangea.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONO-
LULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having
arrived on Thursday, 25th June, 1921,
consignees of cargo are hereby notified
to present their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and take immediate
delivery from alongside steamer or the
Company's Godowns, where all cargo
impounding immediate discharge will be
labeled at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
cargo remaining undelivered after
7th July, 1921.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages will be landed into the Company's
godowns, where they will be examined on
Thursday, the 7th July, 1921, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after
goods have left the premises, Godowns, and
note will be entered up if presented
later than three weeks after arrival
of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
afforded.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 30, 1921.

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HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

DEATH GAMBLE.

MR. FRANKLIN LANE'S LAST EMOTIONS.

WRITTEN FOR HIS FRIENDS.

"It was a bet on a high card with a chance to win and I took it."

Thus Mr. Franklin Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, whose untimely death has called forth national expressions of grief, described how he deliberately gambled with death.

He died 4 days after an operation for gall stone and appendicitis. On account of the condition of his heart the operation had to be performed without a general anesthetic, and afterwards his heart, on the ability of which to recover from the shock of the operation he had staked his life, failed him.

After the operation he knew his end was near. As he lay in bed, his life slowly ebbing, he dictated first the story of his great gamble.

Then, in a few sentences of remarkable power, he described in the manner of the late Mr. Twells Brix, the sensation of a man facing death, and enunciated his simple philosophy of life.

When it was finished he asked that copies should be sent to all his friends.

A few hours later he was dead.

"I've seen death come to me in many ways," his valedictory begins, "some of them rather novel. I once saw a man hanged. I've seen several men shot and came very near going out that way myself two or three times, but always the other fellow was armed poorly. But never before have I been called upon deliberately to walk into the Valley of the Shadow—and, say what you will, it is a great act."

"I've said, in the past months of endless self-examination, that a man with a little curiosity, a little humour, a little money, and not too much pain could enjoy himself studying the ways of doctors and nurses as he journeyed along the 'invalid's path'."

THE END OF THE PATH.

"But here was the path's end, which I could not see. I was not compelled to take it. I could live some time without taking it. It was a bet on a high card, with a chance to win, and I took it."

"Those men who sleep 12 hours before being electrocuted evidently led more tranquil lives than I, or have less concern as to their future."

"I've accepted."

AMERICA'S MORALS.

A BISHOP'S INDICTMENT.

COMPARISON WITH ROME.

America, with its present-day sex standards and particularly its divorce system, is fast approaching a moral laxness that caused Rome to fall according to Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, in his annual address to seven hundred episcopal clergymen of his diocese, in a scathing arraignment of modern tendencies the Bishop strongly criticised American novels, dances, plays, and the dresses of young women, which lacked dignity and propriety, and he urged the Church to fight "trading in divorces" even as it rose up in St. Paul's time and preached against idolatry. If divorce in America be not checked, he declared, family life here will be debauched and destroyed as effectively as in the days of the Roman Empire.

The prelate said no statistics were necessary to prove his contention that America was fast approaching the low standard of sexual morality of Roman society. "Divorce is all round us," he said, "and the newspapers tell a sickening story as it applies to society and other people alike. The divorce mills grind quickly, and they have become the most lucrative branch of the law." The time had come, he said, when the country must decide whether marriage is a sacred physical relationship, to be discontinued at will, or a sacrament based on the sacred writ that "those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." He urged clergymen not to remarry any person who had been divorced without the express permission of their bishop.

And now I am to know the great secret.

"Often I've said to myself that I should summon to my mind, when this moment came, some words that would be somewhat of a synthesis of my philosophy. Socrates' apothegm after he drank the hemlock, 'No evil can befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead,' was not apposite to me because it involved a declaration that I was a good man. I don't know anyone who has the right to so appreciate himself. And I have to come to the conclusion that the best statement of my creed could be made in the words:

"I accept"—which to me means that if in the law of nature my spirit is to go back to the great ocean of spirits, my duty is to conform.

"Lead, Kindly Light, is all the gospel I have."

"I've accepted."

JAVA SUGAR.

BRITISH CONSUL'S REPORT.

FORTUNES MADE AND LOST IN SPECULATION.

A report in The Board of Trade Journal from H. M. Vice-Consul in Sourabaya on sugar conditions in Java states that the 1920 crop proved better than was expected, and eventually turned out some 10,000 tons over 'original estimates. As mentioned in previous reports, the bulk of the crop was disposed of very early in the year at high prices, and the subsequent enormous rise in the world's markets enabled the producers to sell out their whole crops at prices which it seems hardly likely will ever again be reached.

Exporters and speculators made and lost enormous fortunes, but it is satisfactory to note that beyond the collapse of a young Scandinavian firm and two speculators, the trade, as a whole, has come through the crisis in a most satisfactory and creditable manner, which must be largely attributed to the fact that the amounts at stake were so enormous and the business relations of the various speculators so involved that nothing short of a most liberal spirit of give and take could avert wholesale disaster.

The following figure give the total production of sugar in Java in recent years—

Total, 1918	1,700,500
1919	1,264,800
1920	1,509,200
1921 (estimated)	1,575,000

GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES.
 The Government, as stated last year, purchased from the V.J.P. (Association of Java Sugar Producers) 300,000 piculs 1919 crop and 1,500,000 piculs 1920 crop for distribution throughout the Archipelago, and secured the option up to November 1 of a further 1,000,000 piculs. The sugar, through the intermediation of a British firm in Cuba, was put into consumption at 40¢ per picul, thus well below the market value for the first nine months of the year.

It soon became evident, that the estimates of what was required for local consumption were very far out, and stocks of Government sugars began to accumulate at an alarming rate, and deliveries of the 1919 crop went off so slowly that it was quickly apparent that not only would the Government not take up the extra 1,000,000 piculs but would have difficulty in getting rid of their 14 million unless they put it on the open market.

On September 1 the Government instructed their distributing agents to sell on the open market, and a few days later definitely returned the optioned 1,000,000 piculs to the V.J.P. Out of the 1,500,000 piculs there were only distributed 59,000 piculs, and the remaining 1,441,000 piculs were sold at prices ranging from 51¢ down to 14¢ per picul.

UNSATISFACTORY LABOUR OUTLOOK.
 In sympathy with the rest of the world, Java has had its troubles during the past year. Numerous strikes of sugar mill coolies, lightermen and longshoremen caused a good deal of trouble, but in most cases a solution was arrived at by giving away to all reasonable demands, so that the season came to an end without any very serious stoppage.

The outlook for the coming year is by no means encouraging. Employers have gone as far as they can, but labour does not appear to be satisfied, as yet, and although the formation of a "Werkgevers Bond" (Employers' Union) has had a salutary effect, it is feared that the coming season may bring with it much more serious labour troubles than last year.

1921 SALES.

The desire to secure early deliveries before speculators had begun to operate led some consumers to open the market in June, when the V.J.P. disposed of 400,000 piculs Channel, at 48 florins; and 400,000 piculs Superior, at 50 florins. From this time on no transaction took place until the first day of the new year, when a sudden demand sprang up, and considerable quantities were disposed of at 18.75 florins for A.A., 19 florins Channel and 20 florins Superior. At the time of writing (Feb.) these prices still obtain, and the V.J.P. have disposed of—American 1,589,000 piculs, Channel 1,805,000 piculs, Superior 4,943,000 piculs.

D.S.O. MAJOR TO PAY \$500.

NOSE-PULLING EPISODE.

SEVERE REMUE BY LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The libel action between two majors, which followed a nose-pulling episode at a shareholders' meeting in the City, was concluded in the King's Bench Division when a special jury awarded \$500 damages to Major Samuel Weil, South African merchant, of Gresham House, E.C. Major Weil complained that Major Boyd Shannon, D.S.O., of the Constitutional Club, W.C., had accused him of robbing and swindling the shareholders of the Longlands Cattle and Tobacco Farms Syndicate, Ltd., of which Major Weil was chairman and Major Shannon a director. Privilege was pleaded. The Lord Chief Justice several times reproved Major Shannon for his lengthy answers, and finally said he was the most unintelligent witness it had been his lot to listen to.

Major Shannon, replying to Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., for Major Weil, said he had been ousted from the

position of chairman by Major Weil, and was also removed from his directorship last February. "They got \$5,000 out of me," he said, "and then removed me."

"I am on oath," was Major Shannon's retort to an admonition to be careful how he answered a question.

The Lord Chief Justice: I hope you know it in view of answers you are giving. Later, his lordship said: "Don't prevaricate."

Asked why he said "I think Sam Weil has stolen a lot of money," Major Shannon said it was because Major Weil sent a lot of pedigree cattle to the company's farm in South Africa when they were not wanted there.

The Lord Chief Justice in summing up said Major Shannon was intemperate in his language, could not control himself, flew off at a tangent when asked to answer reasonable questions, and called people robbers, cheats, scoundrels and thieves at the least provocation and without foundation. He was an obstinate, self-opinionated man. "If he rendered great services in the war, as he says he did," proceeded his lordship, "it is an amazing thing how he did them."

NOTICES.

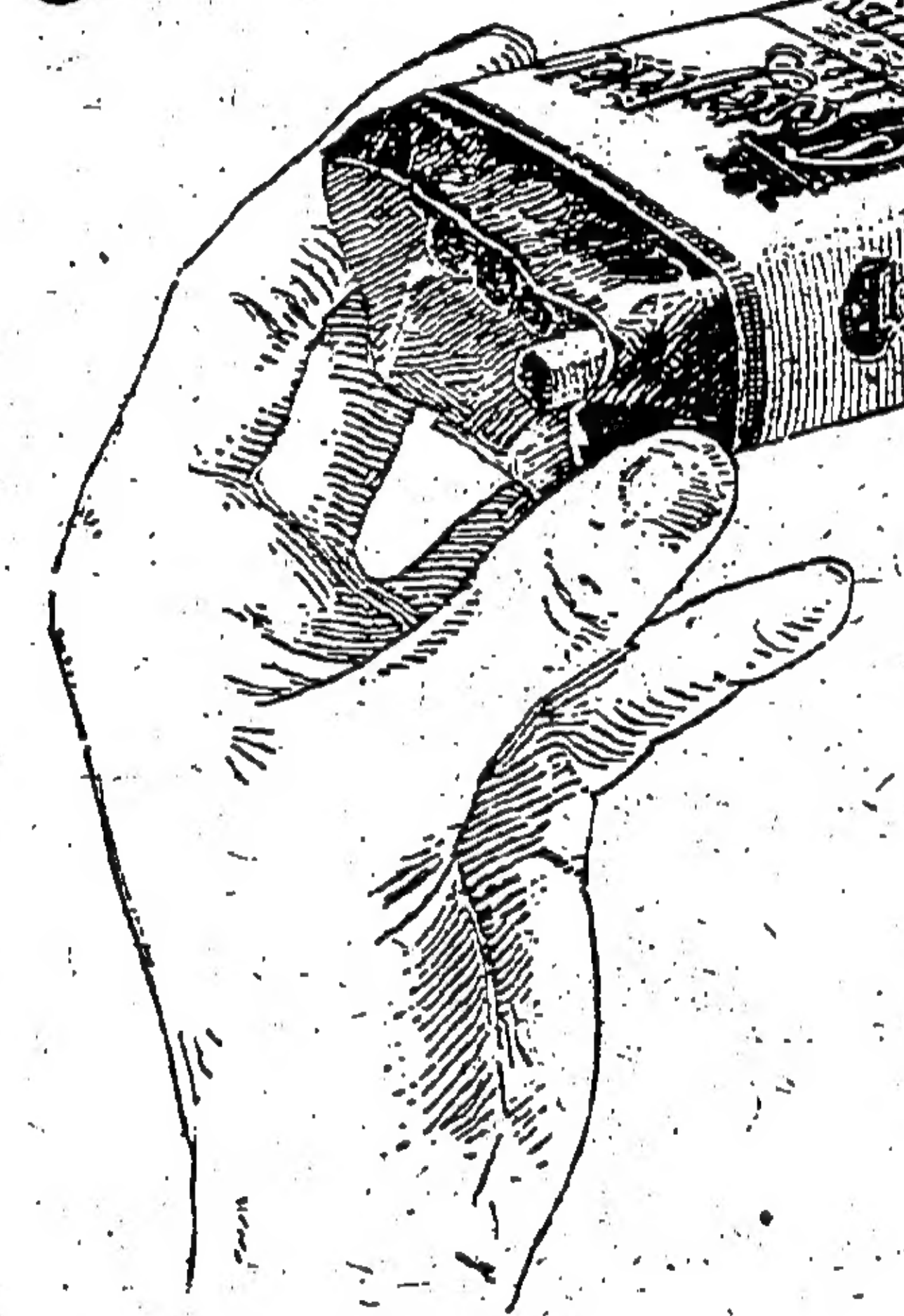
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PERJURY AND CHIVALRY.

A DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

OLD AS THE DIVORCE LAWS.

Several judges have recently stated that perjury is increasing, and have indicated the matrimonial courts as a principal seat of mischief. A ready explanation is forthcoming of this particular area of strife in the exercise there more extensively than anywhere else of a form of witness-box testimony which is graded in some quarters with the attractive description of chivalry. This chivalry is just as old as the divorce laws, and many people would without hesitation add, is just as little removable with reason and justice as they are. Certainly its union with perjury in relation to divorce is quite as much a misfortune as many of the domestic alliances whose cause it serves.

But for a moment that matter may be put aside till another receives attention. What, it may be asked, do the judges mean exactly when they declare perjury is increasing? If they would convey that notion to the community at large there is less regard now than formerly for truthfulness, then the situation is very serious and a grave reflection is cast upon our school-masters and guides. If, on the other hand, they mean there is more perjury, but that the increase is only in ratio to the opportunities for its practice through the growth in litigation that has come about, then there may be proper hesitation in accepting the cap of disgrace as perjurers in exaltation which at first sight appears to be proffered to this generation.

A VICE OF ALL AGES.

The awkward obstruction to a correct appreciation of the matter is the fact that these massed judicial rebukes on this particular subject have a way of coming periodically, after comforting intervals of rest, black more than three centuries ago Lord Chief Justice Jeffries told the people of that time: "We live in an age when truth passes for nothing in the world, and swearing and forswearing is taken for a thing of course." Then, making a big leap, we recall that in 1904-5 there was a vigorous uprising of the Bench against perjury in the courts, which Mr. Justice Grantham described as of daily occurrence, and Mr. Justice Walton said was not confined to any particular class of the community. Moreover, the compiler of the criminal judicial statistics for that period commented that in almost every defended case in the divorce courts one if not more of the witnesses committed perjury. This vice, then, is testified to be a vice of all ages, and in the absence of convincing evidence that it is a peculiarly common possession now, it may be permissible to regard the revived references as merely marking the passage from a period of judicial silence to one of judicial vocality.

Admitting, as must be done, that perjury is increasing in the law courts, but keeping an open mind as to its wider activity, there should be a discoverable explanation. Perjury is a serious crime—the greatest ally of injustice. All crimes tend to increase unless they are checked. It is therefore useful to try to ascertain how perjury has been, and is being, dealt with under the law. Speaking not long ago of this evil as "one of the saddest features in the English life of to-day," a county court judge attributed its frequency very largely to the absence of punishment.

Official figures support that conclusion. The table below, which is based on the last official statistics available, covers a period of twenty years, and shows how many prosecutions for perjury have taken place in each year:

1899	81	1906	169	1913	91
1900	71	1907	45	1914	49
1901	73	1908	60	1915	56
1902	64	1909	74	1916	47
1903	70	1910	77	1917	47
1904	68	1911	44	1918	51
1905	77	1912	72		

These figures disclose a gradual falling-off in the number of prosecutions, so that the average of seventy-five a year in the first three years, 1899-1901, had become an average of forty-eight a year in the last three years, 1916-1918. Nor is that the only obvious cause of the increase of perjury. There is another cause, hardly less effective, and indicated by the compiler already referred to, in the extreme lightness of the punishment when it is imposed. Both these influences may be traced to the Bench. Judicial rebuke would have much more weight if it were often accompanied by resort to the curative aid of the Public Prosecutor. That step appears, however, only to be taken in the blackest and most flagrant cases. But the sin of justice are just as much diverted by the relatively small penalties, and they are the penalties which have multiplied. Though "love laughs at lovers' perjuries," justice may not so lightly treat the per-

POLITE DANCING.

ARISTOCRATIC JUDGES.

DECOROUS STANDARDS.

Dancing should not be left solely to the appreciation of dancing masters for contests. During the elemented trials the theatre has been crowded with leaders of fashion.

Some of the chief dancers in Paris society have put down their names for contests. During the elemented trials the theatre has been crowded with leaders of fashion.

The jury included artists like van Dongen and de Prejan, whose feminine sketches in *La Vie Parisienne* are so much appreciated. M. Duque and Harry Piller represented the professional dancers, while the upper classes were to the fore with the Marquis de Polignac, the Duc Decazes, and M. Andre de Fouquier, the arbiter of French elegance.

They set a very high standard, and dancers who showed any extravagance in step were at once dropped on.

Trick dancing, hugging, or undue swaying were strictly barred.

juries of enemies striving in its presence to beat each other down.

"GENTLEMANLY PERJURY."

Not merely faith in our legal methods, but actual statements from the Bench itself, make it impossible to believe that our judges are in any degree influenced by the broad and popular toleration of a novel code of honour in divorce matters which masquerades in the dress of chivalry. This code is akin to the "unwritten law." It is founded on an idea that in any circumstances whatever a man is justified in committing perjury if thereby he can shield a woman from a threatened disgrace. That is to say, though he knows she is guilty, he is bound in honour to swear that she is innocent. In places where language is free and unloosed, this form of chivalry is described as "gentlemanly perjury." The theory is, of course, that the consequences to a man indicted for committing perjury are infinitely less disastrous than the scandal which would fall upon the woman were she shown to be guilty. That any judge of any age should have given support to such a creed would be unbelievable were it not credibly reported that once an occupant of the Bench observed, "A co-respondent who refrains from supporting a lady's denial of guilt is such a scoundrel that I should refuse to believe him on his oath"—clearly a licence given to the perjurer.

Nowhere is it pretended that there is any such thing as absolute justice in human affairs. But even relative justice cannot be hoped for if "gentlemanly perjury" is to be recognised as legitimate. This curious world's code of honour, now so widely accepted, is peculiarly dangerous in its application to the matrimonial courts. It is also misleading. The "gentlemanly perjury" is not always, or even very often, as chivalrous as he would have it thought he is. His denials cannot always be accepted as made solely in the interests of the lady concerned. He may be straining the truth a little on his own account. Furthermore, it is not to be overlooked that he has deliberately and wittingly got himself into the position in which he is driven to commit perjury. If the law is to dispense justice "without fear or favour, affection or ill-will," as every judge has sworn it shall be dispensed, it cannot admit perjury in any circumstances whatever. Justice is, or should be, blind to every external obstruction; but that does not prevent it being merciful. The husband seeking redress is entitled to be considered. Is he to be denied, through the admission of polite falsehood, the release provided by the law from an unchivalrous spouse who has ruined his home? This form of honour is based on dishonesty, and if it is suffered in the divorce courts, or indeed, in any other kind of law court, the divorce laws, defective as they are, would become still more of a farce in thousands of cases, if, indeed, they were any longer necessary at all.

Fortunately, the English Bench, through the very influential voice of Sir Charles Darling, has made it clear that it does not share in the common tolerance of "gentlemanly perjury." These were Mr. Justice Darling's words, uttered at the Old Bailey not long ago:

Perjury in the divorce courts is just as bad as perjury anywhere else, though I think very few people are of that opinion. It is perfectly notorious that the amount of perjury committed in the divorce courts is a scandal to our civilisation. Perjury in the divorce court is an offence, and not, as many people regard it, a laudable action.

Of the great prevalence of this fraudulent chivalry at Temple Bar there is no question. But honesty would be best served by giving it its proper description—perjury—and treating it accordingly.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... U.S. \$ 1,439,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK. BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

ALPHABET OF A PRINCESS.

THE BROOKE BOOKS.

EDUCATION IN 15TH CENTURY.

Some idea of the education of a fifteenth-century princess was conveyed at Sotheby's in the sale of the Sir John Arthur Brooke library, containing the alphabet of Mary Duchess of Burgundy. Finely-drawn capital letters of Gothic pattern had been executed in pen and ink by the young Princess herself under learned guidance, each capital forming the first letter of some French saying or proverb. Grotesque heads and figures had also been introduced by way of ornament, and, feeling the pride of artist, Mary had signed to Z, per me Mariani. This Mary of Burgundy (not to be confused with her stepmother, Margaret of York, the patroness of Caxton) was that daughter of Charles the Bold who married Maximilian of Austria in 1477, laid the foundations of the greatness of the Hapsburgs, now so much diminished. For this Burgundian sovereign, dated 1460, Mr. Sabine gave £150; following it up by paying £400 for the 1478 Caxton "Boecius: De Consolatione Philosophie," the copy which used to be at the King Edward VI. Grammar School at St. Albans. Notwithstanding the fact that a beautiful Grolier binding was judged by the critical experts to show signs of clever restoration in the coloring, the last bid was as high as £280 (Read). The market did honour to the first real English bibliophile, Richard de Bury, who completed his manuscript of "Philobiblon" in 1345. Descended from one of the Conqueror's soldiers, he was the tutor of Edward III., and became Bishop of Durham. Hating the ignorance and neglect of the monks in their disregard of literary treasures, he did much in his day to inculcate some sense of preservation. His manuscript thesis on his love of books was first printed at Cologne in 1473, a year or two before Caxton's start at Westminster. It is interesting to find in this his present championship of modern bibliomania, for he states: "No dearth of price ought to hinder a man from the buying of books, if he has the money that is demanded, unless forsooth it be to stand out against the cunning of the seller, or to await a fair opportunity of buying." In giving £172 for this 1473 edition Mr. Maggs fulfilled the earlier condition.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 30, 1921.

On London: Bank Wire ... 3/7
On Demand ... 3/7-1/2
30 days sight ... 3/7-1/2
60 days sight ... 3/7-1/2
Creditor's 4 months sight ... 3/7-1/2
Debtor's 4 months sight ... 3/7-1/2

On Paris: On demand ... 100
On 30 days sight ... 100
On 60 days sight ... 100
On 90 days sight ... 100

On New York: On demand ... 49 1/2
On 30 days sight ... 49 1/2
On 60 days sight ... 49 1/2
On 90 days sight ... 49 1/2

On Bombay: On demand ... 50 1/2
On 30 days sight ... 50 1/2
On 60 days sight ... 50 1/2
On 90 days sight ... 50 1/2

On Calcutta: On demand ... 50 1/2
On 30 days sight ... 50 1/2
On 60 days sight ... 50 1/2
On 90 days sight ... 50 1/2

On Singapore: On demand ... 118
On 30 days sight ... 118
On 60 days sight ... 118
On 90 days sight ... 118

On Shanghai: On demand ... 118
On 30 days sight ... 118
On 60 days sight ... 118
On 90 days sight ... 118

On Yokohama: On demand ... 10 1/2
On 30 days sight ... 10 1/2
On 60 days sight ... 10 1/2
On 90 days sight ... 10 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per oz) ... 48 80
Silver (Bank's buying rate) ... 75 00
Silver (per oz) ... 75 00

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub. ... 10
" 10 ... 10
" 5 ... 10
" 2 1/2 ... 10
" 1 1/2 ... 10
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